

Borough of



Rawtenstall.

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# Annual Report

## for 1923,

OF

### Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector.

JAMES WHALLEY,  
TOWN CLERK.

RAWTENSTALL :  
J. J. RILEY, "FREE PRESS" OFFICE.



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## HEALTH COMMITTEE :

THE MAYOR (Ex-Officio).

Chairman : Councillor HARDMAN.

Vice-Chairman : Alderman BARNES.

Councillor KENYON.

„ ASHWORTH.

„ BARNES

„ HAWORTH.

„ CURLEY.

„ HAMER.

„ CARRIE WHITEHEAD.

„ JACKSON.

„ HENRY CRABTREE.

„ ROTHWELL.

Medical Officer of Health :

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.).

Sanitary Inspector : W. E. HOYLE, A.R.S.I.,  
Certified Meat Inspector.

Cleansing Superintendent : A. CONNOR, M.I.C.S.

Health Visitors :

MISS E. A. FITTON, C.M.B., State Regd. Nurse.

MISS E. PORTER, C.M.B., „ „ „

Hospital Caretaker and Disinfector : A. HEAP.

Clerk : J. S. ASHWORTH.



## Medical Officer's Report.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
29, KAY STREET,  
RAWTENSTALL,  
February, 1924.

### To the Members of the Town Council of the Borough of Rawtenstall.

GENTLEMEN,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Twentieth Annual Report for your consideration. In accordance with the instructions of the Ministry of Health it is somewhat abbreviated, and only those features which change from year to year are dealt with.

#### GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres) .....	9528
Population Census (1921) .....	28970
Estimated Population (1922) .....	29020
No. of Inhabited Houses (1921) .....	7521
Number of Families (1921) .....	7505

#### Rateable Value—

For Poor Rate .....	£165,549
For General District Rate .....	£160,851
Sum represented by 1d. rate (Poor Rate)	£652
„ „ „ (General Dis. Rate)	£633

The following table covering a period of thirty years is of considerable interest showing, as it does, how the

population has fallen during that time, and with it the average number of persons per house, and also the general death rate, and especially the infantile death rate:—

Year	Census Population	Average No. of Persons per House at the Time of Census	Average Death-Rate of Ten Years preceding each census,	Average Rate of Deaths under 1 year, per 1,000 births, for Ten Years preceding each Census.
1901	31053	4·5	17·5	157
1911	30516	4·18	15·04	125
1921	28970	3·8	14·3	96
	Estimated Population	Estimate No. of persons per house	Death Rate 1923	Infantile Mort. per 1,000 births
1923	29020	3·7	13·5	75

The fall in the death rate is not, of course, entirely due to the diminution of overcrowding, which the table shows to have taken place; during the past ten or fifteen years, sanitary administration has been improved, and the education of parents by means of Infant Welfare Centres and periodical inspection of school children has done much to diminish the general sickness rate.

In 1923, 128 houses were completed and since the inception of the Housing Scheme, this Corporation has erected altogether 400 houses, in addition, 12 houses have been erected by private builders, there is still however a definite shortage of houses apart altogether from the fact that many of the older houses in the Borough are of an unsatisfactory type and should be condemned as not fulfilling



the requirements of a sanitary house. I refer to back to back houses with only one bedroom, or one bedroom and an attic, no proper provision for the storage of food and with poor lighting. Very many of these back to back houses are structurally sound and if they were converted to through houses would provide sufficient bedroom accommodation and proper lighting ventilation and means of storing food could also be secured.

There are also a number of dilapidated back to back houses which would require much more than conversion to through houses to make them into reasonably healthy homes and this work is handicapped by the want of empty houses.

It must not be forgotten that the improvement in mortality and sickness rates which is shown in the above table has been a gradual one ; it is not possible to point to one year and say that the improvement dated from certain work which was carried out in that year. We are at present reaping the benefit of sanitary work which was carried out in the past and we must not expect an immediate return for the efforts we are making now. Better housing is the sanitary investment which will pay ultimately the best interest in the form of a lower sickness rate and consequently a lower death rate ; especially of infants and children under five years of age.

In this connection the figures I give under Infantile Mortality are important.

## Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

**WATER.**—The rainfall in 1923 amounted to 55.67 inches, and there was no prolonged dry period. Under such conditions there was never any shortage of water and, consequently, no restriction as to its free use for domestic purposes.

**DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.**—The new works under this head in 1923 were the sewerage and paving of—

Brook Street, Crawshawbooth.

Back Lord Street, Crawshawbooth.

Back Bacup Road, Rawtenstall.

Back Gladstone Buildings, Rawtenstall.

### SEWERING ONLY—

Hollin Lane, Rawtenstall.

**SCHOOLS.**—The Sanitary condition of the Schools is good, and the general health of the children has been excellent and although Infectious Diseases have been more prevalent than in 1922. Fortunately these cases did not occur as an epidemic but as scattered cases distributed all over the Borough during the whole year ; it was therefore not necessary to close schools except during the Autumn when Measles threatened to become prevalent in Rawtenstall.

School closure was therefore adopted, and the following Schools closed for the periods named in the table :—



School or Department.	Disease.	Period.
St. Paul's Constablelee Infant	Measles.	26/10/23—19/11/23.
Alder Grange „	do.	30/10/23—19/11/23.
St. Mary's, Rawtenstall „	do.	30/10/23—19/11/23.
St. James R.C. „	do.	30/10/23—12/11/23.

## Food.

**MILK SUPPLY.**—There are in the Borough 112 farmers, etc. registered to sell milk and these are, with two exceptions, the producers.

The bulk of the milk produced in the Borough is re-tailed by the producers themselves within an hour or two of being milked and consequently should be in a fit state for use as a food for infants or invalids without undergoing sterilisation.

The bulk of the producers understand the necessity of cooling the milk as soon after it is taken from the cow as possible but at many farms the methods are somewhat primitive and the benefits of cooling are nullified by the amount of foreign matter which finds its way into the milk during the process of milking. The importance of grooming the cattle is not recognised nor the use of milking pails with a small opening.

Whitewashing was punctually and effectively carried out.

Under their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme the Corporation has supplied milk to the value to £92 os. 1d. in the year ending 31st March, 1924. This was done by means of an order to supply a certain quantity for a certain

time, and was handed to the farmer who could most conveniently supply the milk. That the milk was properly supplied, its use was ascertained by visits to the homes and by weighing of babies at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.

**SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**—There are 27 Slaughter Houses scattered over the whole area of the Borough, and it is difficult to secure regular inspection of meat at times of slaughter.

The condition of the slaughter houses themselves is fair.

The question of a public abattoir has been discussed by the Health Committee when the following arguments were considered: The great advantage of a common killing place would be of course that all meat would be inspected before being exposed for sale for human consumption. The disadvantages are that unsound cattle are often taken to public abattoirs because the butcher knows that no steps can subsequently be taken against him if he can manage to get the carcase or some portion of it passed as fit for consumption by the meat inspector. In this way a low grade of meat is sometimes passed. Another disadvantage is the increased cost of meat to the consumer which arises in two ways. In the first place the erection, maintenance and administration of a public slaughter house is a heavy charge on the rates, and secondly, the butcher would be put to additional expense in moving the meat from a

central slaughter house to his shop ; a third disadvantage is the exposure of the meat to contamination by dust and flies while being so moved.

Bakehouses have been regularly inspected and are well fitted and up to date.

## Vital Statistics.

**THE MORTALITY.**—The number of deaths in the Borough in 1923 was 478, but 134 of these took place in the Moorlands House Infirmary and only twenty-three of these were persons belonging to the Borough ; there were also twenty-five deaths in public institutions outside the Borough of persons who were normally resident here. The nett number of deaths was therefore 392 (Males 193, Females 199) as compared with 435 in 1922, 364 in 1921, 381 in 1920, 353 in 1919 and 434 in 1918.

The number who died in the various age groups in 1923 were as follows:—

Under 1 Year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 up
38	5	4	6	13	47	119	160
as compared with							
44	11	9	14	14	49	123	171
in 1922, and							
41	8	4	7	17	33	99	155
in 1921.							

The death rate was 13.5 per thousand per annum of the population as compared with 15.0 in 1922, 12.5 in 1921, 13.38 in 1920, 12.8 in 1919 and 17.2 in 1918.

The above table shows a decrease of 43 deaths as compared with 1922.

**BIRTH RATE.**—The total number of births registered was 506 (Males 240, Females 266) as compared with 491 in 1922, 595 in 1921, 593 in 1920, 359 in 1919, and 362 in 1918. The birth rate was 17.4 per thousand per annum compared with 16.9 in 1922, 20.5 in 1921, 20.8 in 1920, 12.5 in 1919 and 12.8 in 1918.

The excess of births over deaths was 114.

**INFANTILE MORTALITY.**—Thirty - eight deaths of Infants took place as compared with 44 in 1922, 41 in 1921, 53 in 1920 and 20 in 1919.

The death rate per 1000 births was 75 as compared with 89 in 1922, 68 in 1921, 89 in 1920, 55 in 1919 and 102 in 1918.

The following table gives the causes of death during 1923 and the three years preceding 1923:—

	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.
Bronchitis .....	7	6	4	4
Pneumonia .....	6	4	9	4
Other Respiratory Diseases .....	—	—	—	3
Measles .....	2	1	1	2
Whooping Cough ...	3	2	2	1
Diarrhœa .....	4	3	1	1
Influenza .....	1	1	1	—
Accidents .....	2	1	—	—



## II

Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	1
Convulsions .....	5	—	3	4
Premature Birth ...	8	17	10	6
Congenital Debility	—	—	5	6
Wasting Diseases...	7	2	6	4
Other Causes .....	8	4	2	2

The above figures show the same thing year after year, namely, that Premature Birth and Congenital Debility and diseases of the Respiratory System account for the majority of the deaths.

Of the thirty-eight deaths in 1923, sixteen took place before the infants were ten days old; of these one was a case of Broncho-Pneumonia and the other was Acute Laryngitis the remainder were due to Prematurity and Congenital Debility and Congenital Malformations. Such deaths as these followed, in almost every case, an illness of the mother during pregnancy or during her early life. In some of the cases there was weakness on the father's side as well. Ante-Natal care and skilled help at the time of confinement were not wanting in any of the cases ; the infants were simply unable to live.

Such deaths can only be prevented by placing the parents in a suitable environment during their childhood and adolescence.

The infants who died from Respiratory Diseases were with one exception over one month old but many of them had been delicate from birth. I have previously

shown in 1908 and 1922 that the death rate among infants is twice as great in back to back as in through houses, and this held good in 1923.

If these facts are considered it is fairly evident that one of the chief factors in infantile mortality is bad housing. A child does not die from debility when it is a few days old because it is born in a back to back house but because its mother and father live and were probably reared in a back to back house.

The surest preventive then of infantile deaths is good housing, even with good housing one cannot expect the improvement in the death rate to be immediate but it is none the less certain to come.

## **PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.**

The Corporation owns a small isolation hospital for Small Pox situate at the Ridge, Hareholme, where there is an installation for disinfecting clothing, bedding, etc., by means of super-heated steam.

Under an agreement with the Bury and District Joint Hospital Board, cases of Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Puerperal Fever, can be sent to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, if necessary.

The Corporation pays for the bacteriological examination of specimens from suspected cases of Enteric Fever, Diphtheria, Tuberculosis, Cerebro-spinal Fever, Dysentery or Malaria by the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester,

and outfits for the collection, and transmission of specimens can be obtained at the Health Department, 29, Kay Street.

Three specimens were examined in 1923 : Diphtheria 1, Enteric Fever 1, Sputum 1.

The number of Infectious Diseases notified showed an increase as compared with 1922 and Measles was prevalent in the Rawtenstall district during the Autumn months.

Anti-toxin is supplied free to necessitous cases, and supplies are always kept at the following places for the convenience of medical men :—

The Health Department, 29, Kay St., Rawtenstall.

The Fire Station, Rawtenstall.

The Barley Holme Depot, Crawshawbooth,

The Burnley Road Depot, Waterfoot, and  
Police Station, Waterfoot.

**DIPHTHERIA.**—Thirteen cases were notified as compared with nine in 1922. Two cases were removed to Hospital.

There was one death, not in Hospital.

**MEASLES.**—The district was free from Measles until the end of October, when it became prevalent chiefly in the Rawtenstall area. There were six deaths, two of infants under one year of age, three of children between one and two years, and one a child between two and five years.

**WHOOPIING COUGH.**—There was very little Whooping Cough and only one death, an infant under one year of age.

**DIARRHŒA.**—There were three deaths from Diarrhœal Diseases of children under two years of age.

**PNEUMONIA.**—Nineteen cases were notified: Acute Primary Pneumonia 13, and Post Influenzal Pneumonia 6. The number of deaths from all forms of Pneumonia was 25, as compared with 36 in 1922, 19 in 1921 and 26 in 1920.

**ERYSIPELAS.**—Seventeen cases were notified and there were four deaths, one of an infant under one year of age.

**SCARLET FEVER.**—There were only 29 cases of Scarlet Fever as compared with 82 in 1922 and 26 in 1921.

Three of them were removed to Hospital.

All the cases were mild and there were no deaths.

**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.**—Twenty-five cases were notified as compared with 26 in 1922, 20 in 1921, 33 in 1920, and 24 in 1919.

There were sixteen deaths.

The death rate from Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System was .51 per thousand per annum.



### **NON - PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—**

Fifteen cases were notified as compared with 14 in 1922, 11 in 1921, and 19 in 1920.

There were four deaths.

**PUERPERAL FEVER.**—Only one case was notified and she was moved to the Florence Nightingale Hospital, Bury, and made a good recovery.

**OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.**—Two cases were notified, both were treated at home, and on being examined recently, vision was found to be unimpaired.

### **MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.—**

Cases of difficult labour or diseases or accidents complicating labour were removed by Motor Ambulance to St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester, on the advice of the doctors in attendance on the respective cases and all mothers were successfully treated; one infant died there, aged three days, from Broncho-Pneumonia.

There is an agreement with the Guardians of the Haslingden Union, under which expectant mothers may be admitted to the Maternity Ward, when, in the opinion of their own Doctor the home conditions are such as render it undesirable for them to remain at home for their confinement.

The Guardians make a charge of £2 2s. od. per week which covers Maintenance, Nursing, and Medical Attendance during the stay of the mother and baby, and in cases

where the family are unable to make any contribution, the cost is borne by the Corporation.

Under the same scheme, infants and children under five years of age suffering from Non-Infectious illnesses and accidents can also be admitted to Moorlands Infirmary, for treatment, if in the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health they cannot be properly nursed at home. The cost in this case is £1 1s. od. per week, and covers maintenance, nursing, and Medical attendance, and here again when the parents are unable to pay contributions the whole cost is borne by the Corporation.

The sanction of the Ministry of Health has been given to these agreements.

The Corporation also makes a grant to the Local Nursing Societies at the rate of 4d. per visit for all visits made by their Nurses, in cases of Confinement, illness after confinement, and illnesses of children under 5 years of age, provided that a quarterly return of visits made is sent in signed by the Secretary of the Society making the Return.

This arrangement has also received the sanction of the Ministry of Health, and came into operation on the 1st April, 1921. During the year ending 31st December, 1923, the following cases were attended:—

	Cases.	Visits.
Confinements .....	62	780
Illness after Confinement .....	10	110
Illnesses of Children under 5 years...	46	639

The Sessions at the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres have been held regularly as in previous years and have been well attended.

Of the new cases admitted to the consultations at the Centres 149 were infants under one year of age or nearly one-third of 506, the total number of babies born during 1923. It will be noticed from the sub-joined table that more than half of the infants who attend the Centre are breast fed and the importance and value of the natural method of feeding is the dominant note in the teaching at the Centres.

The following table shows the number of attendances of breast and bottle fed infants under one year of age, and also the number of attendances of other children under five years of age at each Centre :—

Census.	Under 1 year		1 and	2 and	3 and	4 and	Average
	Breast	Bottle	under 2	under 3	under 4	under 5	attend- ance
Cloughfold—							
	224	162	167	104	8	17	28.6
Crawshawboth—							
	74	50	43	37	29	15	20.6
Whitewell Bottom—							
	64	58	62	27	10	2	18.6

The reports of the Health Visitors on those cases of Infantile deaths in many cases shows that carelessness, and in a lesser degree ignorance, were the chief contributing cause of death. This state of things can only be contested in the homes, and home visiting is still the main feature of our Child Welfare Work.

All births, still births and infantile deaths are investigated, and when necessary mothers are advised to consult their own Doctor, they are encouraged to visit the centres when they need assistance or advice which they are not otherwise able to obtain.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Committee supplies milk and other nourishments free to necessitous cases on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health.

The chief centre is at the Council School, Cloughfold, and consists of a waiting room, with lavatory downstairs, and a consulting room, with a smaller weighing room, upstairs.

A Session is held there on the 1st and 3rd Tuesday in each month 2-30 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Another centre is at Goodshaw Baptist Sunday School where there is a waiting and weighing room downstairs and a number of classrooms upstairs, and which have been placed at the disposal of the Committee by the School Trustees at a nominal rent. A Session is held there every second Tuesday in each month, 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. One of the Health Visitors also attends on the fourth Tuesday in each month 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

The third Centre is at Whitewell Bottom School, and consists of a waiting and weighing room, and a smaller consulting room, and a session is held there every fourth Tuesday from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Here also in addition to the session on the fourth Tuesday, a Health Visitor attends on such second Tuesday 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.



Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and other voluntary helpers have generally assisted to entertain mothers, and tea is available and much appreciated by them.

I should like to take this opportunity to thank those who have helped, and to extend to them and others an invitation to send in their names to me, or to Miss C. Whitehead, Brynbella, Rawtenstall; Mrs. Holt, Holme-field, Crawshawbooth, or Mrs. Brocklehurst, Newchurch, in order that they may receive notice when and where their help can be utilised.

The following food, etc., was supplied free to necessitous families:—

Virol .....	Jars 200
Cod Liver Oil Emulsion.....	8oz. Bottles 110
Lactagol .....	Tins 200
Milk .....	Pints 11,440

HEALTH VISITORS.—Visits paid by Health Visitors during the year:—

To Expectant Mothers (1) 1st Visit 86 (2) Total Visits 111.  
 To Infants under 1 year (1) 1st Visit 491 (2) Total Visits 2762  
 To children 1 to 5. Total Visits 900.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the Health Committee, Borough Surveyor, and Sanitary Inspector, for their help and co-operation,

And remain, Gentlemen,                   *6*

Yours sincerely,

J. E. HELM, B.A., M.B., B.C. (Cantab.).

TABLE X.—Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Analysis of Mortality during the Year 1923.

(Provisional figures. Populations as estimated in the middle of 1922 have been used for the purpose of this Table. The mortality rates refer to the whole population as regards England and Wales, but only to civilians as regards London and the groups of towns.)

	Birth-rate per 1000 Total Popula- tion	Annual Death-rate per 1,000 Population.								Rate per 1,000 Births.			Percentage of Total Deaths		
		All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	Total Deaths under One Year	Causes of Death certified by Registered Med. Pract.	Inquest Cases	Uncertified Causes of Deaths
England and Wales	19.7	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.14	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.22	0.44	7.7	69	92.0	6.9	1.1
105 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	20.4	11.6	0.01	0.00	0.15	0.03	0.12	0.09	0.22	0.40	9.9	72	92.2	7.2	0.6
157 Smaller Towns (1921 Ad- justed Populations 20,000— 50,000)	19.8	10.6	0.01	0.00	0.19	0.02	0.10	0.06	0.21	0.38	6.4	69	92.6	6.1	1.3
London	20.2	11.2	0.01	0.00	0.08	0.02	0.09	0.13	0.17	0.45	10.2	60	90.8	9.1	0.1
Rawtenstall, estimated popu- lation 29020	17.4	13.5	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.03	0.03	0.20	0.24	5.9	75	92.6	4.5	2.9

## Notifiable Diseases.

Number of Cases of Infectious Diseases notified, number of deaths from these Diseases, number of cases removed to hospital, and deaths in hospital during the year 1923

Disease.	Cases Notified.													Total Deaths.	Hospital.		
	Total Cases at all Ages.	Years.													Total Cases Re-moved to Hos-pital.	Deaths in Hos-pital of persons belonging to District.	
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 and over.				
Smallpox .....																	
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	13		1			6	4		1	1				1	4		
Erysipelas .....	17	2					2	3	1	1	7	1		4	1		
Scarlet Fever .....	29			3	1	10	11	4							3		
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) .....																	
Puerperal Fever .....	1								1						1		
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis																	
Poliomyelitis .....	1		1														
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	2	2															
Acute Primary Pneumonia	13					2		2	3	1	2	3		25			
Acute Influenzal P'monia	6							1	1		4						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25					1	2	4	12	2	4			16	10	3	
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	15			1		1	6	2	2	1	2			4	2	1	
Measles and German Measles .....														6			
Whooping Cough .....														1			
Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) .....														3			
Totals .....	122	4	2	4	1	0	20	25	16	21	6	19	4	60	21	4	

## Case Rate of Certain Infectious Diseases.

Disease.	Cases notified in the District	Case rate per 1,000 living England & Wales.	Case rate per 1,000 living Rawtenstall.
Small Pox	—	0.06	—
Scarlet Fever	29	2.23	0.99
Diphtheria	13	1.04	0.45
Enteric Fever	—	0.08	—
Puerperal Fever	1	0.06	0.03
Erysipelas	17	0.32	0.58

# TABLE A.

## 1.—GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (Acres) (per Census Return) ..... 9,528

Population (1923) ..... 29,020

## 2.—EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1923.

	Total.	Male.	Female
Births—Legitimate .....	490	233	257
Illegitimate .....	16	7	9
Deaths .....	392	193	199
	From Sepsis. Other Causes.		

Number of women dying in, or in  
consequence of, child birth ... — 1

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:—

Total 38. Legitimate 34. Illegitimate 4.

Deaths from Measles (all ages) ..... 6

Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages) ... 1

Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) 3

	Rates per 1,000 of Population			
	Birth-rate	Death-rate	Death-rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Rate of Deaths under 1 year to 1,000 Births
Mean of 10 years 1913-1922.	16·7	14·1	0·78	89
1922.....	16·9	15·0	0·68	89
1923 .....	17·4	13·5	0·51	75
Increase or Decrease in 1923 on :				
Ten years Average .....	+0·7	—0·6	—0·27	—14
Previous Year	+0·5	—1·5	—0·17	—14



TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				† DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years								
0-1								
1-5				1				
5-10	1		1					
10-15		2	2	4		1		
15-20	2	2	2			1		1
20-25	1	1		2	1	2		1
25-35	5	5			1	2		
35-45	1	1		1	3	1	1	1
45-55	2			1	2			
55-65	2		1		1			
Totals...	14	11	6	9	8	7	1	3
	25		15		15		4	

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
Number Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hosptl.				
2	2		2			

Causes of Death.		Males	Females
ALL CAUSES	...	193	199
1 Enteric Fever	...	...	...
2 Small-pox	...	...	...
3 Measles	...	6	...
4 Scarlet Fever	...	...	...
5 Whooping Cough	...	...	1
6 Diphtheria	...	1	...
7 Influenza	...	2	4
8 Erysipelas	...	...	...
9 Meningococcal Meningitis	...	...	...
10 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	8	7
11 Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	2	4
12 Cancer, Malignant Disease	...	21	29
13 Rheumatic Fever	...	1	...
14 Diabetes	...	2	4
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c.	...	17	10
16 Heart Disease	...	22	38
17 Arterio-sclerosis	...	8	7
18 Bronchitis	...	11	12
19 Pneumonia (all forms)	...	17	8
20 Other Respiratory Diseases	...	6	3
21 Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	...	1	...
22 Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	...	2	1
23 Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	3	1
24 Cirrhosis of Liver	...	1	...
25 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	...	9	12
26 Puerperal Sepsis	...	...	...
27 Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	...	...	1
28 Congenital Debility and Malformation, Premature Birth	...	5	7
29 Suicide	...	2	...
30 Other deaths from violence	...	4	3
31 Other defined diseases	...	37	43
32 Causes ill-defined or unknown	...	5	4
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:			
Total	...	24	14
Illegitimate	...	2	2
TOTAL BIRTHS	...	240	266
Legitimate	...	233	257
Illegitimate	...	7	9
POPULATION:			
For Births and Deaths		...	29020

# **Summary (for reference) of Nursing Arrangements, Hospitals, and other Institutions available for the District.**

<p>Professional Nursing in the Home. Arrangements in the district for—</p> <p>(a) General Nursing.</p> <p>(b) For Infectious Diseases, e.g., Measles, &amp;c.</p>	<p>(a) There are four nursing societies in the Borough, which employ five nurses between them, two of whom are certified midwives.</p> <p>(b) Where house conditions do not permit of these cases being nursed at home, they are removed to hospital. (See below).</p>
<p>Midwives.—Is any midwife employed by or assisted by the Local Authority?</p>	<p>No, but the Corporation pay 4d. per visit to the local Nursing Societies for every visit paid by one of their nurses to women being confined or suffering after confinement.</p>
<p>Number of midwives on the County Council Register, 31/12/1923.</p> <p>Any comments as to the sufficiency or otherwise of the midwifery service?</p>	<p>Number on Register, 12. Number actually practising, 12.</p> <p>There are enough midwives to meet the need of the population.</p>
<p>What action has been taken by the Council respecting Child Welfare Work?</p>	<p>There are three centres and one clinic held at each once a fortnight, which are attended by the Medical Officer of Health and one or another of the Health Visitors.</p>

Has a local Child Welfare Centre been established?	Employed by the Council as follows:— Council School, Cloughfold, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, 2-30 to 4 p.m. Council School, Goodshaw, 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 2-30 to 4 p.m. Council School, Whitewell Bottom, 2nd and 4th Tuesday, 2-30 to 4 p.m.
If so, where?	
Give days and time open.	
Have any of the following been provided in your district:— Day Nursery. Institutional provision for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children. School Clinic. Tuberculosis Clinic. Venereal Diseases Clinic.	No. Council have an arrangement with the Guardians under which such cases can be admitted to their Infirmary, Council may pay whole or part of cost. Yes, at same centre used for Child Welfare Work. No. No.
Has any local scheme been prepared in regard to the Supply of Food and Milk for Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and of Milk for Infants?	Yes, scale of income and method of supply approved by the Ministry of Health.



Is there a District Nursing Association in the district?	Yes, four.
If so, does any arrangement exist between the Council and the Association in respect of Child Welfare Work?	How many District Nurses employed? 5. Council pay a rate of 4d. per visit for attendances made by nurses to confinements disease after confinement and diseases of children under 5 years of age.
If no such arrangement exists, does the Association voluntarily undertake Child Welfare Work?	Only in case of illness as above.
Does the Association undertake—	
(a) *Midwifery Cases?	Two of the Nursing Societies employ certified midwives.
(b) Monthly Nursing?	No.

Hospital Accommodation provided or available:—

For Smallpox, Council have their Hospital with accommodation for 22 cases. Where situate, The Ridge, Hareholme.

For other Infectious Diseases, Florence Nightingale Hospital. Bury. Where situate, Bury.

†Joint or otherwise, Pay retaining fee of £4 4s. od. per week for cases removed to Bury.

† If you have the joint use of Isolation Hospital belonging to some other Authority, state nature of "Agreement," or "Arrangement." Is any retaining fee paid?

No. of Beds available for your District: For Smallpox, 22. For other Infectious Diseases, as required. Is there any Hospital Accommodation in the district for—

(a) Maternity Cases, Difficult or abnormal cases are removed by Motor Ambulance to the St. Mary's Hospital, Manchester; normal cases can be admitted to Moorlands.

(b) Children admitted to Moorlands House under Guardians.

Tuberculosis, No.

Give postal address of Union Infirmary any other Public Institution in District: Moorlands House, Rawtenstall.

## HOUSING.

No. of new houses erected during the year :—	
(a) Total	128
(b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts of 1919 or 1923 :—	
(i.) By the Local Authority ... ..	124
(ii.) By other bodies or persons ... ..	4
No. of houses in course of erection under Council's Building Scheme	None
Financial assistance for purposes of increasing housing accommodation :—	
Have any advances been made during 1923—	
(a) By loans? None.	
(b) By subsidy? None.	
	Amount of loans £...     ...     ...
	Amount of subsidies, £...     ...     ...
Unfit Dwelling-houses—	
Inspection—(1) Total No. of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts)	19
(2) No. of dwelling-houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 ... ..	24
Have the particulars of these inspections been fully recorded as specified in the Regulations?	Yes
(3) No. of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	21
(4) No. of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under (3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	22
Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices—	
No. of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ... ..	22



# BOROUGH OF RAWTENSTALL.

## Sanitary Inspector's Report.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

29, KAY STREET,

RAWTENSTALL,

December 31st, 1922.

To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Councillors  
of the Borough of Rawtenstall.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting for your consideration my tenth Annual Report for the year ending December 31st, 1923, of the work done in the Health Department of the Borough.

Nuisances brought before Health Committee	432
Representing Houses .....	674
„ Other Premises .....	13
Nuisances Abated .....	412
Notices Served—Nuisances :	
Informal .....	437
Interviews .....	172
Statutory .....	None
Legal Proceedings .....	None
Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907—	
Conversion of Closets .....	None
Provision of Dust Bins .....	None



## WORK ACCOMPLISHED DURING THE YEAR :

Gullies released .....	38
Closets released .....	305
Delapidated closets repaired .....	30
Broken tipplers replaced .....	8
Ashpits abolished .....	4
Ashpits repaired .....	17
Insanitary slopstones repaired .....	3
Defective window woodwork repaired and made to open .....	18
Defective ovens, boilers, and fireplaces repaired	6
Blocked & defective sloppipes released & repaired	28
Perished plaster on internal walls of houses ...	11
Defective down spouts repaired } .....	40
Defective cavestroughs repaired }	
Defective flagging repaired .....	2
Defective house roof repaired .....	8
Defective chimney flashing repaired .....	6
Blocked & defective drains released & repaired	67
Defective dust-bins replaced .....	160
Defective house floor repaired .....	1
Defective house door repaired .....	3
Offensive Accumulation removed .....	16
Defective pointing of buildings repaired .....	10
Farms cleansed and limewashed .....	6
Defective stairs rails repaired .....	1
Defective outbuildings repaired .....	5
Delapidated closet pails replaced .....	45
Defective chimney repaired .....	6
Broken closet pedestals replaced .....	2
Provision of water for flushing W.C. ....	6

	32	
Yards walls and doors .....		2
Repairs to Workshops .....		4
New closets built .....		3
Waste water converted to fresh water closets...		9

## Housing.

The work carried out during the year under the Housing Acts is set out in the table below :—

### INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES.

(1) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .....	19
(2) No. of dwelling houses which were inspected under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 .....	24
(3) No. of houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .....	21
(4) No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under 3) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	22

### REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority of their Officers .....	22
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## **ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWER.**

(A) Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning Etc. Act, 1919.

During the year four representations were made to the Health Committee but in each case the work was carried out on the serving of an informal notice.

### **Common Lodging Houses.**

Number : One.

Registered from January 1st to December 31st each year. Number of Lodgers, 48.

The condition of the above Lodging House is fair, it is kept clean and the premises are limewashed as per the By-laws and Public Health Act, 1875, Section 82, which notice was served upon the Owner.

### **HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.**

There are 7 Furnished Rooms in the Borough, and two houses taking weekly lodgers. They are fairly well kept.

### **BLACK SMOKE NUISANCE.**

No. of observations .....	19
Legal Proceedings .....	None
Time limit allowed for emission of black smoke per hour .....	10 Mins.
Copies of the observations are sent to the mills.	

Letters were sent by the Town Clerk at the request of the Health Committee in each case.

### **FISH FRYING PREMISES.**

There are two fish frying premises in the Borough :—

- (1) Booth Road, Waterfoot.
- (2) Hall Carr Road, Rawtenstall.

Both are visited regularly, and found to be kept in a clean condition, and the raw material has always been found to be of good quality.

### **BRAWN, BOILED HAM, SAUSAGE, ROAST PORK, AND OTHER PREPARED FOODS.**

There are seven of the above works within the Borough, namely :—

Fenton and Holden, Hall Street, Rawtenstall.  
 J. J. Winterbottom, Barlow Street, Rawtenstall.  
 W. Berry, Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.  
 May and Co., Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.  
 Wm. Hornung, Greenfield Street, Rawtenstall.  
 Crawshawbooth Co-op., Burnley Rd., Crawshawbooth.  
 Waterfoot Co-op., Burnley Road, Waterfoot.

These premises are visited regularly and all raw material used in connection with the above trade has been found to be good and sound, and the work is cleanly carried out.

### **TRIPE DRESSING PREMISES.**

There are two tripe dressing premises, namely :—

- 1, Barley Holme Road, Crawshawbooth.
- 1, Well Street, Crawshawbooth.



These have been visited regularly and found to be well kept, the work being cleanly carried out.

### **GUT SCRAPING.**

There is one gut-scraping premises situate at Shaw-clough Road, Scout, Waterfoot.

No complaints were received during the year, and the premises are well kept.

### **SLAUGHTER HOUSES.**

Within the Borough there are 23 Licensed Slaughter Houses, but owing to the large area over which they are scattered, it is difficult to keep them under proper supervision.

During the year the following meat and foodstuffs was voluntarily surrendered for destruction, which upon examination was found to be unfit for the food of man :—

2 Pigs (aprox.) 280 pounds.

6 lbs. tin of Tongue.

1 cwt. Mussels.

88 lbs. of Potatoes.

28 lbs. Cod Fish.

### **MARINE STORE DEALERS.**

Within the Borough there are two Marine Store dealers as follows :—

Bolton Street, Cloughfold.

Burnley Road, Rawtenstall.

The bones, skins, and other offensive material are removed regularly ; two complaints were received, and after interviewing the owners the cause of complaint was removed.

### **CATTLE MARKETS AND AUCTION MARTS.**

Within the Borough there are two of the above premises, as follows :—

W. Chadwick, Cattle Market, Hobsons Yard, Rawtenstall.

E. Ashworth, Johnny Barn Farm, Higher Cloughfold.

At the former the cattle and sheep sold are mostly for butchering purposes, and at the latter dairy cows, etc., are sold by Public Auction as well.

In the first named much improvement could be made as the manure, etc., is deposited on the surface of the yard for cattle to trample. I laid the matter before the Health Committee and the members of the Committee were deputed to meet the occupier and owner.

### **DAIRIES, COWKEEPERS, AND MILK SELLERS.**

- (1) Dairies, cowsheds, and milkshops, are they  
periodically inspected ..... Yes.  
What is their condition ..... Fair.
- (2) Have regulations been made under the order  
of the L.G.B. (give Date).....20th Aug., 1908.  
Are they enforced ..... Yes.
- (3) Amount of air space in cubic feet required  
for each cow :—  
(a) Where cows are habitually grazed... 800 c.ft.

## (4) Cowkeepers :—

Total number of Cowkeepers .....	245
No. on register .....	112
No. of Inspections during the year .....	245

## (5) Dairymen or Purveyors of Milk (other than cowkeepers) :—

Total No. of Dairymen or Milk Purveyors	2
On Registers .....	2

## (6) Any arrangement for Veterinary Inspection of dairy cows give particulars .....

None

## (7) Action taken (if any) as to tuberculosis milk...None

It will be noticed from the above table, the number of farms within the Borough out of this number, 8 were found not to be limewashed on inspection ; notices were served and on paying a second visit the work was found to have been carried out.

COLLINGE FOLD FARM.—During the year the interior of the Cowshed was thoroughly repaired and roof raised to give more air space.

**DISINFECTION.**

Number of houses disinfected .....	113
Method (state disinfectant used) Izal, Jeyes Fluid, Formalin.	
Are houses disinfected after (a) Pthysis.....	Yes.
„ „ „ „ (b) Measles, when requested.	
Apparatus used for clothing, bedding, etc. (Steam or otherwise) .....	Steam
No. of articles disinfected .....	580
Where is apparatus situated .....	The Ridge, Hareholme

If apparatus at hospital is available, is it used for the disinfection of clothing, bedding, etc., of patients not removed to the hospital ..... Yes.

The Schools were disinfected 34 times during the year; also a quantity of Library books.

Eighteen lots of bedding were destroyed at the request of the owners.

### **AMBULANCE FACILITIES**

(a) (For infectious cases): Removed by arrangement with Bury and District Joint Hospital Board in their Ambulance.

(b) (For non-infectious and accident cases): Council owns two Motor Ambulances.

(See attached Form for Removals and Mileage).

The Health Committee have also arrangements for inter-running with the adjoining Boroughs of Bacup and Haslingden, in cases of breakdown of our machines, and our machines reciprocates under similar conditions.



# AMBULANCE REMOVALS.

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total.
Manchester ... To .....	3	6	13	9	2	13	4	9	5	9	2	11	86
From ...	12	2	7	4	2	10	4	7	4	7	2	5	66
Bury ... To .....	3	1	2	5	2	3	2	...	7	5	5	12	47
From ...	1	2	2	...	2	...	1	1	6	1	...	4	20
Carnforth ... To .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Moorlands ..... To ...	1	2	1	1	2	3	3	1	1	1	...	1	17
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	4
Burnley ... To .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	5
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Blackburn ... To .....	...	1	1	2	2	5	3	1	...	...	...	...	15
From ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	6
Buxton ... To .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
From ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Darwen... ..... To .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liverpool ... To .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3
From ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Wombwell ... To .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oswaldtwistle ... To .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blackpool ... To .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Ramsbottom ... To .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thornton-le-Fylde To ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Rhyl ... To .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
From ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Local ... ..	...	1	2	...	...	3	...	2	...	3	1	1	13
Mileage ... ..	667	623	998	879	412	1185	566	1191	685	732	504	976	9418
Total ... ..	21	17	32	23	14	41	21	28	25	27	13	35	297

DATE.	REMOVALS	MILEAGE
1922	217	7438
1921	174	5322
1920	207	6953
1919	137	4188
1918	122	4294
1917	137	4318
1916	127	4553
1915	148	4972
1914	112	4491
1913	65	

No 1. Ambulance commenced to run in 1913.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Scavenging and removal of house refuse is carried out by the Sanitary Authority ; the work is done by day in all cases. Refuse is disposed of on tips, in various parts of the district.

Below are set out particulars of bins, ashpits, etc., in the Borough :—

No. of privy middens .....	44
No. of closets attached to these middens .....	44
No. of pail closets .....	550
No. of dry ashpits (excluding middens) .....	590
No. of fresh water closets .....	2406
No. of waste water closets .....	3858
No. of portable receptacles for refuse .....	5600
No. of pails converted to Waste W.C's.....	
No. of pails converted to Fresh W.C's. ....	None.
No. of Waste W.C's. converted to Fresh W.C's.	9
Does Council contribute towards the cost of non-version .....	Yes.
If so, how much?.....In accordance with the	
Rawtenstall Corporation Act, 1907, Section 148.	
What kind of closet accommodation is being provided for new property .....	
Fresh W.C's.	

## OUTWORKERS.

During the year the following list of outworkers have been received from firms sending out-work to be done at the homes of the people :—

Name.	February.	August.
Irwell Shoe and Slipper Co....	—	—
J. H. Hirst .....	33	32
Hoyle, Hoyle and Co. ....	—	—
W. Hardman and Co. ....	—	—
Joshua Trickett .....	2	2
J. H. Haworth and Co. ....	—	—
Sir H. W. Trickett .....	12	8
Ashworth and Hoyle .....	—	—
J. R. Brooks .....	—	5
Hardman Brothers .....	—	—
Freeman, Hardy, and Willis	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total .....	47	47

### **FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.**

Bakers and Confectioners .....	32
Dress Makers .....	15
Dress and Mantle Makers .....	7
Milliners .....	20
Tailors .....	13
Boot and Shoe Makers .....	23
Boot and Clog Repairers .....	9
Cloggers .....	20
Tinsmiths .....	4
Blacksmiths .....	5
Plumbers .....	8
Saddle and Harness Makers .....	2
Cycle Makers .....	2
Ice Cream Makers .....	12
Fish and Chip Shops .....	56
Barbers and Hairdressers .....	12

I beg to thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman, and Members of the Health Committee, and all members of the Town Council, also the Town Clerk, Medical Officer of Health and Borough Surveyor, and my Clerk, for their continual support during the Year.

I beg to remain, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

W. E. HOYLE,

Sanitary Inspector.











